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The Treaty of Portsmouth.

Yesterday, only one week from the day when Japan's magnanimous concessions made the drafting of a peace treaty possible, the envoys at the Portsmouth conference affixed their signatures to that historic document.

Thus were concluded, so far as lay within the power of any save the Czar of Russia and the Mikado of Japan, the negotiations that have so tremendously augmented and extended the reputation of the President of the United States.

Without Mr. ROOSEVELT the final scene in the big plain navy yard building at Portsmouth would not have been enacted. Another might have called the conference. Another might have given voice to the world's hopes when the issue seemed in doubt. No other would have done what he did, in the way he did it, at the time he did it, or under the circumstances that moved him to act at the critical moment.

When in future an historic painter attempts to picture on canvas the signing of the Portsmouth Treaty he must omit from it the foremost figure in the conference, for the man who made peace was the man of Oyster Bay.

Compulsory Investigation, Not Arbitration.

Colonel BRYAN addressed a Labor Day picnie in Omaha, Neb., Monday, and contributed a suggestion for the settlement of disputes between employers and employees that was more sensible than the oft repeated cry for compulsory arbitration. Colonel BRYAN said:

"There ought to be in every city, in every State and in the nation a permanent arbitration board with power to investigate and report on any labor

"The compulsory investigation of a labor trouble must be distinguished from the compulsory enforcement of the finding of the board. It is far more important that the investigation shall be compulsory when either party desires it than that the finding shall be binding, because public opinion will surely enforce a fair and impartial finding."

The plans for compulsory arbitration that have been advanced from time to time have been defective in that they provided no practical method for the enforcement of the awards to be made under their operation. In specific cases the parties in dispute might consent in advance to be bound by the decision of board of arbitration, but no general rule has been devised to compel such consent. Under the present legal system no rule could be laid down covering any and all cases that might arise. Colonel BRYAN wisely abstained Monday from an attempt to formulate such a rule. Instead, he would have compulsory investigation, apparently with full publication of the findings in each case. The rest would be left to the operation of public opinion.

What value there is in the plan thus outlined is a question. To determine the scope of such investigations might prove perplexing. The selection of competent investigators would offer many difficulties. In practise it might be found that what seems so simple in theory would prove impossible of execution, but Colonel BRYAN is right in his estimate of the power of public opinion to correct any abuse of sufficient importance to receive its attention. This, in fact, the leaders of the movement for the "closed shop" are learning, and the strong sentiment in favor of the open shop manifested in many parts of America now is the result of the abuses the unions have fostered under the guidance of fanatical or corrupt "leaders."

The State Debt.

Two amendments to the State Constitution affecting the State debt are to be submitted to the voters on November 7 for their action. One, if adopted, would term for which State bonds may be issued. The other would allow any moneys in the State treasury to be used for the payment of interest and establishment of sinking funds, purposes for which the Constitution now requires the levying and collection of a direct tax. Both policy of no direct taxation, the policy so strongly advocated by BENJAMIN B. ODELL and so strongly condemned by intelligent students of taxation.

According to the report of the State Treasurer, the total State debt at the close of the last fiscal year, September 30, 1904, was \$9,410,660. Of this amount \$8,500,660 is the canal debt, of which \$8,500,000 is the 3 per cent. loan authorized by Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895. The unhappy history of the expenditure of that money is not forgotten. Of the 6 per cent. Erie and Champlain Canal stock redeemable July 1, 1837, or sixtyeight years ago, \$160 worth is still outstanding, and \$500 worth of the 6 per cent. canal revenue certificates redeemable July 1, 1873, has never been presented for payment. The loan of 1895 is due in three instalments, \$1,270,000 January 1 of next year; \$4,000,000 six years later, and \$3,230,000 in 1913.

The Adirondack Park loan of \$400,000 (Chap. 220, Laws of 1897) is in the form of eighty bonds of \$5,000 each, half of which fall due February 1, 1907, and the rest one year later. Two Comptroller's certificates for the purchase of Adirondack Park land (Chap. 561, Laws of 1895), of disaffection shall have been isolated, and the weird sisters foreshow the peo-

standing on September 30, were redeemsame date next year. This made the of the promise that a national assembly Adirondack Park debt \$510,000, of which

\$55,000 was paid this year. The balance of the outstanding debt as per cent. registered bonds of \$5,000 each, issued for the expenses of the National Guard, naval militia and volunteers under Chapter 672 of the Laws of 1898. Twenty of these bonds were redeemable May 1, 1905. This leaves \$200,000 of this debt outstanding, \$100,000 payable November 1, and \$100,000 May 1, 1906.

The State is committed to the expenditure of \$101.000,000 for canal improvement under the vote of 1903. This year the voters are to be asked to approve a constitutional amendment under which a debt of \$50,000,000 may be contracted by the Legislature for highway improvement. All of these debts would be affected by the amendments proposed to Section 4 and Section 11 of Article VII. of the Constitution. They propose a radical change in the financial policy of the State that merits the most exhaustive study before it is sanctioned.

How Will the Peace Affect Reform in Russia?

Although the statement telegraphed from Moscow on September 2 that the Government had decided to postpone the inauguration of a national assembly for at least a year, "owing to practical difficulties," has since been contradicted, it is natural that Russian reformers should feel a good deal of misgiving about the fulfilment of the promise made in the ukase of August 19, now that the autocracy is no longer weakened by the necessity of keeping the bulk of its military force at the further end of Asia.

The apprehension is justified by experience, so far as the reign of the present Czar is concerned. The course of the Government has been marked during the last eighteen months by incessant and flagrant inconsistency. For a time the progressive party would seem to be preponderant at Peterhof, and then suddenly the Reactionists would regain ascendency. It has even happened that two irreconcilable edicts would appear on the same day, the one instinct with the spirit of inflexible absolutism, the other evincing a mind open to conviction and a willingness to make generous concessions to the demands of Russian Liberals. The fact that NICHOLAS II. has set his signature to a particular document has ceased to be construed as definite and final proof that a particular line of action will be followed. It would therefore surprise no onlooker to hear that the ukase convoking a national assembly had been rescinded, or that the execution of it had been deferred, or that such changes had been made in the electoral basis as would deprive the Chamber of a claim fairly to represent the Russian people.

It must also be admitted that the Reactionists, who recovered the confidence of the Czar in the interval between Mr. WITTE'S departure from Russia and the conclusion of a peace by the plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth, may now plausibly contend that the grounds on which the ukase of August 19 was issued no longer exist, and that consequently an intelligent self-interest should promp the autocracy to recall or at least minimize the concession to the advocates of Western institutions. The Czar promised a national assembly for two reasons: first, because he wanted internal tranquillity; and secondly, because he wanted money. By conciliating the Liberals he hoped to attain both aims. Now, on the other hand, that the great army under General LINIEVITCH will presently be at his disposal, the Czar may think that he has no reason to doubt his power of maintaining order, and he also knows that, thanks to the diplomatic triumph gained by Mr. WITTE, he will now experience no difficulty in effecting further loans abroad. The fact that peace has been made without the payment of an indemnity signally strengthens Russia's credit on the stock exchanges of London and New York, so that it will not much matter if French capitalists show themselves indisposed to increase their investments in Russian securities. Some advisers of Nicholas II. are likely to point out that Louis XVI. would never have called together the States General in 1789 could he have borrowed from foreign bankers hundreds of millions of francs. Why then, they may ask, should the Czar take the perilous step of summoning a national assembly now change from eighteen years to fifty the that his fears have been dispelled and

his necessities relieved? That champions of the absolutist régime and representatives of the bureaucracy will urge NICHOLAS II. to defy public opinion at home and abroad by violating his plighted word, given in the ukase of August 19, on the plea that believe, nevertheless, that the ukase will be carried out. It will be carried out because almost every landowner who was represented personally or by deputy in the congress of zemstvos at Moscow has a son or brother among the officers in the army under General LINIEVITCH. The rank and file of that army will be glad to return to their homes, but they will bring back rankling memories of the hardships and privations to which they have been subjected through the shocking mismanagement of the commissariat and the medical department. They will be in the mood to listen to propagandists of liberal or revolutionary ideas, and among the younger officers there are likely to be many such propagandists. Long ere this the ukase of August 19 has been the theme of exultant discussion at every officers' mess and around every campfire in front of Harbin or at Vladivostok. It would be a very dangerous thing to affront half a million of soldiers known to be already in a discontented and vindictive mood. Not until the army under LINIEVITCH shall have been brought back in detachments, and until the regiments suspected

bearing interest at 3 per cent., each will it be prudent or safe for the Czar amounting to \$55,000, which were out- to provoke such an outburst of exasperation as would unquestionably follow a able, one January 30, 1905, and one on the revocation or even a long postponement

shall be held in January next. The most redoubtable conspiracy with which the house of Romanoff has the of September 30, 1904, consisted of 31/2 had to cope in two hundred years was that of December, 1825, which was organized among the regiments brought back from central and western Europe. Confronted with that terrible uprising, the issue of which hung in doubt for November 1, 1904, and an equal number | twenty-four hours, the dynasty might well exclaim, as CESAR did on the battlefield of Munda: "At other times I have fought for victory, but here and now I fight for my life." The haunting thought of the Decembrists may keep the present Czar faithful to his word.

The Boast of the South.

Organized efforts to attract the stream of foreign immigration to the South are now made by Southern States. A Southern paper, the Tradesman, however, urges that great care should be exercised to keep out undesirable foreigners.

This is reasonable enough, but that paper goes on to express sentiments which fly high above common sense:

"We in the South have something higher and nobler to live for than mere money making. We have a land the fairest that e'er the sun shone on. and a heritage the proudest ever given into human keeping, and we would blight the one and debauch the other by receiving 'indiscriminate' classes of immigrants into the South. May Gop help us preserve this land in its beauty and this heritage in its purity for ourselves and for our posterity!

Higher and nobler ambitions than mere money making are not confined to the South. They have given and will give a prime impulse to all civilization. The South, however, wants also to make money, like every other part of the Union, and it is making money. It is far richer now than it ever was, and it grows richer year by year with a remarkable rapidity: but it wants to be richer and it ought to be richer.

Whether the land of the South is the "fairest that e'er the sun shone on" is open to question-at any rate, will be disputed by the inhabitants of most other regions of the earth. Nor will there be general agreement with the boast that the "heritage" of the South is "the proudest ever given to human keeping." Other parts of this Republic are convinced that they enjoy that favor by the partiality of Providence. In our greatest and proudest heritage, our political freedom, we all share alike, the South no more than any other part of the Union.

The South, greatly as it has prospered in the last twenty-five years, is still to a very large extent an undeveloped region. It is in need of improvement in every State and in almost every direction. Its resources have barely been touched by enterprise. It needs a greater population. It needs to get over celebrating itself as a glorious examplar, as the "fairest land that e'er the sun shone on." to forget the past, to stop talking about its "proudest heritage"-in fact, to get over self-consciousness-and to go to work steadily to develop the riches with which nature has endowed it. Even when that is done the sun will be shining on other lands not less fair and not less ten millions of dollars in rearming its field worthy of pride, in the opinion of their inhabitants.

This is a very big world.

The Rarey of Railroads.

The one and only issue that stirs the people of Georgia to-day is stated plainly and forcibly by the Hon. SMITH CLATTON of Atlanta:

"HORE SMITH is making a fight to make the ratiroads do right. He is battling for popular rights against corporate encroachments-battling for them in Georgia, He believes that the people should control the railroads and not the railroads the people. That's the point. He believes that to that end these railroads should be domesticated."

The Georgia railroads must be domesticated, tamed, made to lose their present wild and ferocious nature. Georgia railroads must be run for and by Georgians. No foreign corporation must be allowed to own, control or manage railroads that run in or through the State. It may be a little inconvenient to change cars at the State line, but that is nothing by the side of a question of principle and right. The Hon. HOKE SMITH has raised the question, and he is supported by "a whopping majority" of the prominent people of Polk county and all the other prominent counties.

What are the enemies of reform, including, we regret to say, the Hon. CLARK HOWELL, what are they doing? Do they meet this issue fairly? No, they are quibbling and jeering. They are trying to defeat Mr. SMITH by harping upon the barroom of the Piedmont Hotel, of which he is one of the proprietors. One would think that the "charity 'balls'" there sold were deadly ammunition against Mr. SMITH, who nobly gives his share of the profits to charity. The Washamendments are designed to aid the a foolish promise is better broken than ington Reporter expresses the sentiments Republican party in maintaining its kept, we have no doubt whatever. We of fairminded men as to this Pecksniffian treatment of Mr. SMITH's liberal and liquid beneficence:

"We are no apologist for any one's bar, yet it makes us tired to hear the old rednosed topers around town say they are agin' Hoxn on account of the Pledmont affair."

And who are the assailants of one of Georgia's noblest sons? The Milledgeville News tells us:

"A great many of the fellows who criticize HOEB SMITH because he has an interest in a hotel, including the bar, are members of clubs where liquors are sold and are either running a bar or a blind tiger themselves. If no more objection than that can be found to Mr. SMITH he will pass inspection."

In vain does the Hon. Tom LOYLESS fling his flings and sling his slings at the editor who "has never been able to tell the difference between that 'charity whisky' and any other-the next morning." In vain does the Dahlonega Signal assert "that HOKE SMITH'S eloquent tongue and the palatable Piedmont bar have certainly defeated him for the Gubernatorial nomination." He is not defeated. No "charity 'balls' " can shoot dead the living issue. The railroads must

be domesticated. Already fate and metaphysical aid

ple's choice. The Gibson Record reveals and hails the omen:

" HOER SMITH Is sure to be Governor; he slep in the Governor's bed at DOSH MASSENGALE'S las week. This sign never falls."

There is but one shadow on the fair prospect. The Hon. JOE HILL HALL Whisker Son of Bibb, has asked DOSH MASSENGALE to ask him to stop overnight.

The Tallest Man in the World on Etiquette.

Once more we salute the Hon. Cx SULLOWAY, compared with whom in longitudinal extension and upward thrust the Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS is as a wart to Ossa. From his watch tower the New Hampshire sky supporter sees many things, most things; nor does he hide them from a discriminating public.

In a tall and lengthful speech spoken to the New Hampshire Republican Club this brother of mountains uttered these grand truths:

" If a man cats at home with a knife, he should do so when he goes away, for if he attempts to use a fork he is sure to spill his food over himself and he party next him.

" I just ate a peach between courses, and while trying to be fancy I swallowed the stone." Sublime common sense! Could BEN

FRANKLIN have done better? A Concord poet has sung worthily this memorable rebuke of affectation: " I get up in the morning and look up in the sky, And, grandly bending o'er the State, I see Our Cy:

I take my trusty, trenchant blade, I carve a No foreign forks and fancies for me-I'm just like

Ov. Our Cr, he's plain, but mighty high, And you'll see him higher yet, you bet, long before you die.

So, take a glass of older, pour in an inch of rye

Down with stone fences and up with CT! " We suspect from Mr. SULLOWAY'S disquisitions upon deportment that he is thinking of entering the diplomatic

After twenty-one months of police administration under Tammany auspices, New York is over un by burglars and petty thieves.—The Tribune.

Nothing of the sort. Never in the history of New York have "burglars and petty thieves" been fewer relatively than they are to-day. Even fanatical devotion to a fated political cause does not justify the libeling of the finest and best city in the

Nebraska is doing very well financially. Since May 29 the deposits in the Omaha national banks have increased \$4,800,000 the increase being largely due to the farmers, who are overloading their local depositaries with cash. The wheat crop is still in the hands of the producers. The \$100,000. 000 corn crop has not been sold yet, and the live stock in the State will yield a great return. Nebraska is not asking for sympathy nowadays.

The London Daily Chronicle is responsible for a startling assertion, which it says it makes on unimpeachable authority, that the new pattern field guns for the British artillery are practically useless for the rough work of war. The first consignment sent out to India, so its story goes, were found so far defective on arrival that they are being sent back to England for alteration. They proved quite unequal to the requirements of active service. This gun was declared by its makers to be the finest quick-firing gun in the world, and on the strength of the reports of experts the British Government decided on spending artillery with it. The matter has caused good deal of sensation in England.

From the Church Eclectic.

Brewers are just now much exercised in their inds over the great falling off in their returns. Attempts are of course being made to discount an suggestion that beer is ceasing to be the national beverage and that a wave of temperance is sweep ng over the land. But we have no hesitation i ying that temperance reform is winning its way England, and that the decline of the brewer is something more than a merely temporary depres sion. Considerations of health and eco o the popular mind, and are the brewer's most

ormidable opponents. It is a remarkable sign of the spread of temperance principles that borough councils in their representative capacity should be initiating methods of temperance reform. Some time ago the council of Woolwich took action in this direction, and now that of Camberwell has unanimously de cided to follow suit by issuing a placard on physi-cal deterioration and alcoholism, signed by the Mayor and the public officer of health.

This placard points out in an emphatic manner he fact that the abuse of alcoholic stimulants is one of the most potent means of physical deteriora tion. It further states that alcol specially liable to tuberculosis and all inflamma tory disorders, and that the lunacy figures show large and increasing number of admissions o sexes due directly to drink. And it conclude with these striking words: "Alcoholism is the most terrible enemy to personal health, to family happiness and to national prosperity."

What Hunger Is Scientifically.

Dr. Mark I. Knapp in American Medicine. Hunger is the sensation felt because of the cor possibly also the entire stomach or of the duodenum or of the contraction of the muscularis of all the structures. If the contraction is more intense it is felt as a painful hunger. If the contraction is alight, then the sensation of the hunger is also o slight degree; it is evanescent. Hunger is a lesser degree of pain, and is pro-

duced by the contraction of the muscularis. is the reason why hunger passes away after a cer tain lapse of time, even if no food has been taken: it means simply that the muscularis becomes tired and contraction gives way to relaxation. Ab-sence of contraction, the inability to contract; relaxation, distention—these being the opposite, the reverse of contraction results in the opposiof appetite, anorexia, provided, however, that such distention is not caused by an overabundance of the irritating acid gases. Anorexia is the sen-sory symptom of distention of the stomach and upper portion of the intestine by non-irritating gases, accompanied by complete or partial relaxation of the sphincter. This is the condition we observe in chronic pyloritis, chronic gastritis, and chronic inflammatory conditions of the first portion of the small intestine.

From the London Datty Graphic.
Lord Field, who has but one senior in the House of Lords—Lord Gwydyr, who is 95—enters his ninety-third year to-day. Fifty-five years have elapsed since his lordship became a barrister at the Inner Temple, and from 1875 to 1880, when he retired, he was a member of the judicial The next oldest peers are the Earl of Cranbrook, who will be 91 in October; Lord Masham, 91 in January next; Lord Brampton, 88 in September; the Duke of Rutland, 87 in December; the Duke of Grafton, who is just 84, and the Earl of Leicester who will be 83 on Boxing Day.

First Religious Service in Bullfrog.

Bullfrog correspondence Sacramento Bee.
The first religious service ever held in the Bull-

There was no minister present, but sacred song were sung and talks were made by several old miners who had not forgotten their early training. A collection was taken up and a tidy sum

Bullfrog is one of the most inaccessible camps i this section of the State, being 150 miles Goldfield, her nearest trading point.

CHINA TO THE FRONT. The Sinister Suspicions of an Enthusias-

tie Democrat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Th ditorial in Sunday's Sun on the new Anglo-Japa'iese alliance raises the real question of the future in the Far East. That question lies beyond the military truce just concluded between the envoys of Russia and of Japan at Portamouth.

It will be observed that while Japan is restrained from fortifying southern Sakhalin, Russia is left free to transfer northern Sakhalin by sale, lease or otherwise, to some other foreign Power. What prevents her from selling northern Sakhalin to Germany, or if the French Republic is overthrown (a dynastic necessity of the Kaiser) and the empire or monarchy restored on its ruins, to France, in either case as the ally of Russia?

Such a transaction would only be in the line of the precedent already established by the sale of Alaska by Russia to the United States. That sale was made in order to place a naval rival of England in the Pacific on Great Britain's Canadian flank. The sale of northern Sakhalin to Germany or France as Rassia's ally would place a powerful European naval Power on Japan's flank.

Why not? The overthrow of the French republic and the restoration of the monarchy or empire in France in order to safeguard Kaiser from the danger of revolu would at the same time consolidate all the European continent. It is the next thing in order, and the inevitable. Russia. Germany, France, Spain, Italy and Austria would then

coalition would become a standing menace to Japan.

Add to this the revival of the Treaty of Moscow of 1889 (an alliance between Russia and China) and the menace to Japan becomes deadly. As it is, Japan's title to the Liaotung peninsula, including Fort Arthur and Dalny, is not worth the parchment it is written upon until ratified by China. And an alliance between Russia and China (revival of the Treaty of Moscow of 1869, backed by Germany and France, with northern Sakhalin in possession of Germany or France as Russia sally, would make Japan's tenure of power in Corea very insecure.

sla's ally, would make Japan's tenure of power in Corea very insecure.

China, on which the new coalition will pivot, is coming to the front as a mighty future military and naval Power. She is already moving steadily forward with a new confidence born of John Hay's diplomacy, and the lesson taught her by the advent of Japan to the center of the stage in the great Asiatio drama. Russia, recognizing this, is already busy at Pekin. The China of to-day is not the China of ten years ago, or even of five years ago. And the China of five years hence will not be the China of to-day. By that time Russia will be ready to move forward.

that time Russia will be ready to move forward.

As for Japan, it is a question whether under the influence of the treachery of her so-called Tory ruled "ally" she has not thrown away the fruit of all the victories won on land and sea at such a terrible sacrifice of life and treasure and committed national "harakiri." Japan is yet to learn fully by experience the bitter lessons which France will also be taught when the test comes (and come it will for France) that there is no depth of perfidy, treachery or dishonor to which British Toryism will not descend for the preservation of its own royal famfly dynastic interests and the preservation of its own hereditary aristocracy, its peerage, and its "dearly beloved" Church establishment. The unprovoked dynastic war on the South African republics, followed by the infamous reactionary Church educational bill, defines clearly the real character of British Toryism. Her late treachery at Tokio should surprise no one.

no one.

Japan cannot rely on such an ally as that.
Indeed, England, while playing Japan as a
sentimental "dead easy," would not be averse
to taking over north Sakhalin from Russia.
It would enable her to play Russia against
Japan and Japan against Russia in true Tory
style on an even larger scale than the double
game she has just played against Japan.
In the meantime, let all who are interested
in this great affair keep an eye on China and
watch Muscovite diplomatic intrigue at Pekin.
As for once proud America. We now stand

watch Muscovite diplomatic intrigue at Pekin, As for once proud America, we now stand as a Tory ruled pro-Russian ecclesiastical despotism, the enemy of republican France and free thought Japan, the ally of the Kaiser against the German democracy, the despair of humanity, adored by every despot and tyrant throughout the world. Is there enough of the spirit of 1778 left to save our own liberties? It is doubtful.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 4.

The Spanish Tinker and Mr. Bellee.

From the Tablet.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, who has been on holiday in Spain, sends home some reminiscences of the roadside. His last adventure was an encounter with a pedestrian who sang as he walked, and whose rhymes, translated into English prose, had such purport as this:
"Men that cook in copper know that all cooking is a double labor unless the copper is properly tinned." And again: "All kinds properly tinned." And again: "All kinds of game are best roasted upon a spit, but has been newly tinned?"

"I wish you good day," said Mr. Belloc "you sing so to advertise your trade?" answered; "I do. It lifts the heart, shortens the way, attracts the attention of citizens and guarantees good work." "In what way," said Mr. Belloc, "does it guarantee good work?" "The man," he answered. "who sings loudly, clearly and well is a man in good health. He is master of himself. in good health. He is master of himself. He is strict and well managed. When people hear him they say. 'Here is a prompt, ready and serviceable man. He is not afraid. There is no rudeness in him. He is urbane, swift and to the point. There is method in him. All these things may be in a man who does not sing, but singing makes them apparent. Therefore in our trade we sing. "But there must be some." Mr. Belico said, "who do not sing and who yet are good tinners." At this he gave a little shrug of his shoulders and spread down his hands slightly but imperatively. "There are such," said he. "They are even numerous. But while they get less trade, they are also less happy men. For i would have you note (saving your respect and that of the company) that this singing has a quality. It does good within as well as without. It pleases the singer in his very self as well as bringing him work and clients."

Then Mr. Belloc said: "You are right, and I wish to Good i had something to tin; let me, however, tell you something in place of the trade i cannot offer you. All things are trine, as you have heard" (here he nodded), "and your singing does therefore not a double, but a triple good. For it gives you pleasure within, it brings in trade and content from others, and it delights the world around you, it is an admirable thing," When he heard this he was very pleased. He took off his enormous hat, which was of straw and as bis as a wheel, and said: "Sir, to the next meeting," and went off singing with a happier and more triumphant note, "Carrots, onlons, lentils and beans depend upon the tinner for their worth to mankind." He is strict and well managed. When people

A Prescription for Mr. Witte.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Kindly insert in your paper the enclosed prescription to prevent seasickness. It has been well tested with most satisfactory results; in fact, proved infallible in every case. I would be glad if this could come to the notice of Mr. Witte of soda, four drams; bromide of ammonia, two drams; peppermint water, three

ounces. Mix thoroughly.
One teaspoonful in wine glass of cold water before sach meal and at bed time three days before sailing Duplicate quantity to be taken on long voyage wit SPARTA, N. J., Sept. 4. Another Police Athlete.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I read with much interest the letter in to-day's Sun concerning the athletic prowess of members of the New York police force who have graduated from the West Side Athletic Club. "Good Old Has Been" has certainly done the boys justice, but I can't understand why he has omitted the name of Detective Savreant Frank Peader for the Park Pe tective Sergeant Frank Peahody from the roster.
Frank has always been a member, and in addition
to being a first class sprinter he was one of the
cleverest boxers the club ever turned out. His record as a sleuth has been on a par with his achieve-ments on the cinder path and with the padded mits. Therefore accept this addition to "Has Been's" roll of honor, as Frank Peabody is surely NEW YORK, Aug. 30.

The Strange Something in Missouri.

From the Rayette Enterprise.

There's something very strange around in the country which has been seen and heard after night. From the way it hollers and looks it must be a wolf. It most scares the dogs to death and whateve comes in its way. Before it doe es any damage the

Arthur's Homecoming, King Arthur had just come in from a night with

"What time is it?" asked the Queen. "Gadzooks!" answered the King. stopped when the sun went down." Je t he congratulated himself that he lived I

Views and Predictions of One of the

American Merchants in China. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You very interesting editorial in to-day's Sun on "The Trade Center of the Orient" recalls to my mind an interesting interview I had with Mr. Edward Hooper, formerly of Boston Mr. Hooper had been a resident of China and Japan for twenty-three years. First and for many years associated with Messrs. Russell & Co., large and well known merchants at Hongkong, China, he later became inter-

ested in manufacturing in Japan.
While journeying to visit Boston Mr.
Hooper reached Honolulu three days after the ratification of the treaty of annexation of Hawaii, and my interview was just prior to the first conflict of Aguinaldo and his forces with the United States soldiers, in February, 1899. Mr. Hooper said that some few years pre-vious he had visited the Philippines, many

parts of Luzon and some of the adjacent islands; and when I asked him what the acquisition of the Philippines was worth to the United States he replied that "it would prove the richest prize ever acquired by Uncle Sam." But he foretold the revolt that was destined to arise and did develop, saying, however, that it would not be of long duration, for confidence would be established, and when once gained the Filipinos would appreciate what had been done in their interest and become loyal citizens. As they had never taken part in government affairs and were very largely uneducated and of various tribes and languages, slow progress was inevitable before they became fitted for taking much responsibility in the management of public affairs. Many of the Filipinos, however, he described as bright, but as there was much ignorance there was great need of education.

Mr. Hooper thought they would develop along lines somewhat like those of the Japanese. He said that the United States was manufacturing a large surplus of goods (70 per cent.) and that there was a large market in China; that northern China especially would prove a liberal market for woolens and other goods, which trade had been but little reached as yet. Siam, too, he predicted, would develop a good market, but facilities, must be created and offered. He said, too, that large warehouses ought to be and he thought would be built at Manila, where it was essential to have large warehouses stocked near these vast markets. A billion of people were in near proximity to Manila and their merchants would avail themselves of suitable facilities, Mr. Hooper, a keen observer as he was and is, predicted that if proper development was made to reach this almost endless market there was no nation more capable of securing a liberal share than the United States. He emphasized the vast importance of extensive warehouses at Manila. In order to obtain the trade of those great Eastern markets it was most essential to have the supply of goods in close touch. Mr. Hooper said he would prefer the Island of Luzon to Nippon, the most important island of Japan, and few men have a more extensive knowledge of the Orient than he.

Supplied the same than the Eastern markets it was imost extensive knowledge of the Orient than he.

L. B. MERRIAM. to arise and did develop, saying, however, that it would not be of long duration, for SUFFIELD, Sept. 4.

THE LABOR QUESTION. Comment of a Union Member on the Sit-

uation Existing To-day. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read an article in your paper some time ago wherein Mitchell of the miners' union claimed there could be no industrial peace except by recognition of the union and the closed shop. in reading the paper yesterday I was surprised to see a union man had been convicted and sentenced to hang for killing a scab.

in San Francisco, where I came from, to kill a scab is considered perfectly proper. There is not the slightest danger of interference or prosecution by the police.

Although a union man, I would much rather

see the open shop, as it means the death knell of Mitchell and the grafters. In Frisco the union is supreme, and no workman can escape his dues and assessments (unless, possibly, and hold a steady job. The open shop means the stepping down and out of the incompe-tents, bums and grafters. In San Francisco a union man is never sure of a steady job unless he has union official friends. The union official there is powerful enough to oust any man in any trade and install one

of his own choosing, and they do it, too.
I would be exceedingly glad to get away from the grafting, criminal gang, but it is too hard sledding in the cities without a union permit to work at the present time. think it would perhaps do some good if you public know that there are those who have found from experience that it is not all sunshine working under the union flag.

A UNION PLUMBER. NEW YORK, Labor Day, 1905.

The Sort of Christianity New Wanted TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have been to some of the religious tent meetings, and I was very much surprised to discover how few nonchurch going persons were in attendance. The average audience resembled very much an ordinary church audience, in fact, they were mostly church members, and made up chiefly of women Where are the masses? Where are the "p and sinners"? I soon discovered the reason.

The sermons I heard preached reminded one of the old time revival sermons. There was a lack of modernness about them. Hell and heaven were emphasized. The modern masses are not afraid of hell or of the Devil. A reverend doct thus: "Have mercy upon the souls who are failing into hell as fast as the waters of Niagara fall." The masses to-day want the social aspect of

Christianity, and the sermons I heard were not in-structive from the point of view of doctrine, nor ild they contain anything of the social side of and you will go to heaven." The world to-day wants the Jesus of the New Testament, but it is sick of these antiquated modes of expounding the Gospel and of presenting it to

the world. The fear of hell will never bring NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

The "Tip" Tithe. From the Church Economist

Within a few years the odious practise of "tipping" has invaded this country and, we fear, be-come endemic; that is, it has come to stay. Few realize the aggregate burden of this vanity imposed tax, but we can catch a glimpse of its proportions if we consider that in one item al that of the fee now almost invariably paid to Pull-man car porters—the amount is not far from one tenth of the gross receipts of that colossal cor oration. The bulk of its business one night runs, where the charge is \$2, and now an unwritten law demands the payment of 25 cents or 1214 per cent. more, to the porter.

A similar tax is laid on other requirements of

the traveler. The hotel and restaurant waiter and attendants, hack drivers, baggage porters, telegraph and messenger boys, barbers and other classes of personal attendants now expect a "tip. At first the evil afflicted only tile cities most sen-sitive to European influence, but now the whole land is more or less involved.

The Great Casar's Views Commended.

when the cry of race suicide is heard in the land. when the appearance of children in the homes of the intelligent and well to do is becoming soarcer and scarcer, while the disgusting affection which many persons lavish on pet dogs and cats becomes overpowering, the views of the great Cæsar as portrayed by the historian Plutarch are timely "When Cæsar happened to see some strangers at

Rome carrying young dogs and monkeys in th arms and fondly caressing them he asked whether the women in their country never bore any children, thus reproving with a proper severity those who lavish upon brutes that natural tenderness which is only due to mankind." L. E. BLAIR, M. D. ALBANY, Sept. 4.

Big Elms in Maine. From the Kennebec Journal.

One of the champion elms of Maine stands to Hallowell. Its girth is 17 feet 10 inches, and it has eet by 111 feet. This eim has a most magnificent and symmetrical top, throwing out its branches more than 50 feet in all directions. Down in old York they have some eims of which

they are justly proud. One, known as the Grant elm, has a girth of 17 feet 8 inches and spread of top 71 feet. Another very symmetrical elm stands but a few yards from the York village post office, whose girth is 14 feet 10 inches, spread of top 82 feet.

Big Livery Bill. From the Fleming Gasette A traveling salesman returned last Thursday

night to a liveryman in Lexington a horse and buggy he had hired just sixteen months before. The liveryman did not recognize the horse and buggy, and had forgotten that it was not returned at the time it was hired. His bill was \$185, or more than twice the value of the horse and buggy.

TRADE CENTER OF THE ORIENT. THE NEW INSTITUTE OF MUSIC. Complaint Made That It Falls to Carry

Out the Purpose of Its Founder. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. James Loeb recently set aside the sum of \$500,000, the income from which was to endow in the city of New York a school of music conducted on academic lines. The apparent ntention of the generous donor was to give students of music an opportunity to receive the best instruction at such low rates of tui-tion as would be possible only in an institu-

tion liberally endowed. The new school was organized under a charter granted by the board of regents of the University of the State of New York on June 27, 1904, and it will begin operations in this city next month under the direction of Mr. Frank Damrosch, with the high sounding title, Institute of Musical Art of the City of Having a talented daughter of 14 to whom

I wish to give a musical education, and en-joying myself only a modest income, I hailed with keen satisfaction the preliminary announcements of Mr. Loeb's public spirited enterprise. Here, I thought, is the opportunity my daughter wanted. She was assured a splendid musical education and the best teachers, at only a nominal cost, conditions heretofore possible only in Europe.

Judge, therefore, of my surprise, not to say constantion, when on examining the pro-

tions heretofore possible only in Europe.

Judge, therefore, of my surprise, not to say consternation, when on examining the prospectus of the institute of Musical Art i fail to find that students benefit in the slightest degree from Mr. Loeb's gift, but that, on the contrary, the terms at the institute are at least 25 per cent. higher than at other leading music schools of New York which are not endowed.

As far as the prospectus of the institute can be understood, the only persons who will directly benefit from Mr. Loeb's generosity will be those to whom the management of the new school has been entrusted. The prospectus reads rather disingenuously: "Besides the assured income from this fund iff. Loeb's \$500,000 he trustees have a subscription for a series of years of \$4,000 per annum and an ample guarantee fund, so that operations will begin without apprehension of those considerations which ordinarily turn the thoughts of well intentioned men from art to money."

If the above means anything, it means simply that if the fees of students fail to pay expenses, the salary of the director and the salaries of the teachers are amply assured by the money already in bank. The would be student seeks his advantage in vain. Terms are higher and faculty weaker than elsewhere. Where then does the "endowment" come in?

New YORK, Sept. 5.

A FATHER.

FAITH AND FREE THOUGHT. Celebration of the Services to Humanity Rendered by the Religious Doubter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. H. H. McCormack asks why the party of "doubt" and "unfaith" does not found charities.

The fact that the doubters, agnostics and infidels do not always label their acts of charity is no reason to presume their non-existence. Can Mr. McCormack adduce any duty toward the unfortunate? That institutions such as the "Doubters' Orphan Asylum," the "Agnostics' Hospital," &c., are unknown is due to numerical weakness and to the cosmopolitan spirit that marks the effort of the free thinker.
The question: "Which faction has done

the more to make this world a better place to live in, to make their fellow men happier, the doubters or the believers?" permits of a more categorical reply. Was it not the doubter who leavened the chaos of superstition that reigned in Europe during the dark ages?

who leavened the chaos of superstition that reigned in Europe during the dark ages? Was it not the free thinker who reclaimed the white race from the intellectual night orthodoxy had plunged it into?

Surely Mr. McCormack must have heard of men like Spinoza, Locke, Newton, Le Clerc, Hume, Kant, Schleiermacher and Schopenhauer, not to mention their intellectual progenitors and scores of other philosophic lights of the eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Nobody has done more for the masses than the disinterested educator, and he has always been, and perforce must always be, a doubter. The worth of "orthodox education" does not compare favorably with the enlightenment free thinkers stand for. We need but cite the history of the basic principle of geography as expounded by Ptolemy and which Galileo 1,700 years later forswore because the tender mercles of the rack and the auto da fe were his only alternative.

Free thought at no time has opposed the principle of religion, nor has it ever denied its necessity; all it has done has been to combat mysticism, obscurantism and the reactionary tendencies with which all religions become afflicted as soon as they have established their supremacy. No greater service could be rendered humanity.

Mr. McCormack owes it to free thought that the Holy Office no longer influences him and his fellow men. But perhaps he thinks it is a pity and a drawback to progress that our times are no longer disgraced with the spectacle of the so-called heretic smoldering at the stake.

The test of the Founder of Christianity,
"By their fruits ye shall know them," is applied here.

GEORGE A. SCHREINER,
NEW YORK, Sept. 4.

Britain's 83-Knot Destroyers.

From the London Daily Graphic.
Contracts have now been arranged for the construction of five sca-going destroyers included in the navy program for the current year. These vessels are a great advance upon anything that has yet been done in torpedo boat destroyers, as the speed guaranteed, under penalty, by the con tracting firms is to be thirty-three knots when the vessels are carrying a load of coal sufficient to give them a radius of action of 8,000 miles at about tea

knots speed. This condition is much more severe than was exacted in the case of the thirty-knot torpedo boats; and, moreover, the scantlings proposed for these high speed craft will be considerably heavier. knots were attempted by one or two builders in onnection with the 1897-98 program, but the highest realized on trial was thirty-one and one-half knots. Even then the boats were not required to meet the same stringent conditions as is the case with these new thirty-three knot craft. The boilers are to be of the express type, adaptable for using oil fuel, and the propelling machinery in all cases will be of the Parsons turbine type-The displacement of the boats will average over 800 tons, so that very considerable power will require to be developed to attain the speed. It is the intention to order later an experimental de-

stroyer, which it is expected will have a speed of

Things Japanese. Japan has given an order to the American Car and Foundry Company for 1,000 more freight cars. This is in addition to the 500 which the company is

now building for Japan.

Japan has seventy-nine girls' high schools. Of these seven are private schools, one is supported by the Imperial Government and seventy-one are taken care of by the local communities. Japanese girls are being employed in the ticket and other offices of Japanese rallways.

The Japanese Christian clergy have endeared themselves to many of the Russian prisoners: 50 much so that some of the poor fellows scraped to gether, 150 rubles (\$75) to buy ikons in Russia ! give to the Japanese clergy as offerings of gratitude. Japan's fisheries employ 3,000,000 people, and 10,000,000 men, women and children are supported hereby. But they have no salmon. We are shipping immense quantities of it to the Orient and some of it goes to Japan. It's a new food there.

Tokio and Osaka are the best markets for seaweeds, of which the Japanese use large quantities. The United States coasts, says the Bureau of Fish eries at Washington, are lined with seaweeds, much of which might be sold in Japan. "Those species which are convertible into vegetable isinglass and preparations used for stiffening fabrics

Field Marshal Oyama is reported in the Kokumin as saying to an interviewer: "Gen. Linievitch is not a man who is thirsting for fame. Originally ne was against the war. He has many acquaintances in Japan and is on terms of intimate friendship with Major-Gen. Fukushima. Linteries on reached his present high position from the ranks. We took only sixty guns in the battle of Mukden. owing to the marvelous skill of the enemy in efbarrels of their guns by railway. The battle of Helkental lasted fifty hours. We did not have a ingle case of frost bite."

In "Things Japanese" reference was recently

In "Things Japanese" reference was recently made to the fine new shipping dock at Nagasaki. Japan. The Great Northern Steamship Company's glant Minnesota, says the Manila Dady Bulletin, was docked there on June 30 last. The officer of the Minnesota are loud in their praises of the way the mammoth ship was handled, only forty minutes elapsing between the time she left the buoy and the design of the attention property in numbers. and the closing of the calsson preparatory to pump-ing out the water. Even though the Minnesota is the largest vessel ever seen in those waters there was still eighty feet to spare in the length of the dock and proportional space in the width. The dock and proportional space in the width. The fact that the vessel was docked at low tide speaks well for the capacity of Nagasaki harhor.